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Honduras, July 1; Colon, Colombia, June 23; Bocas del Toro, Colombia, June 28; and Belize, British Colombia, July, 3.

CUBA.

*Yellow fever and smallpox in Cuban seaports.*

Under date of July 11 the United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the two weeks ended July 20 there were 22 cases of yellow fever and 9 deaths therefrom in that city.

The United States consul at Cienfuegos reports 12 deaths from yellow fever and 56 deaths from smallpox in Cienfuegos during the week ended July 19.

The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that there were 24 deaths in that city from yellow fever during the week ended July 23.

The United States consul at Matanzas reports that during the week ended July 15 there was 1 fatal case of smallpox in Matanzas and over 100 cases of yellow fever, with 46 deaths from that disease.

He states that yellow fever is confined to the Spanish troops. No cases in the harbor; hospitals overcrowded.

July 13, the United consul at Sagua la Grande reports 124 cases and 15 deaths from yellow fever during the two weeks ended July 18.

*Mortality report of Santiago.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 18, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended July 18 has by no means improved, the total number of deaths reaching 118. Of these, there were 25 from yellow fever, 40 from smallpox, 5 from remittent fever, 12 from tuberculosis, 1 from diphtheria, 5 from enteritis, 7 from dysentery, and the rest from common diseases of noncontagious character.

Yellow fever is becoming very frequent among the soldiers, and there are now over 100 cases under treatment at the military hospital. The disease has taken a most malignant type, and death is the invariable result in all the cases. Smallpox is also increasing, and the high temperature experienced within the last few weeks seems favorable to the development of the disease.

Malaria also abounds to a more or less extent, the remittent type of the fever predominating. Diarrhea is very common, especially in children, under the form of cholera infantum and entero-colitis.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO, M. D.,  
*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

JAPAN.

*Reports of the prevalence of infectious diseases in Japan.*

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *June 24, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that since June 17, the date of my last report, cholera has occurred in Japan, as given below, all cases